Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

[SELECTED.]

THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

At Twilight hour I love to steal,
Unseen, unheard, when none are near
To nurse the pensive pain, I feel,
And shed alone fond memory's tear,

At that loved hour sad thoughts arise,
Of friends by absence made more dear,
Fond cherished hopes, long severed ties,
And blighted feeling, cold and drear,

Then thought reverts to other days,
Sweet tones are heard, loved forms appear,
And memory tells of other lays
Breathed to fond friendship's listening ear.

Yet do I love the twilight hour
For thou a soothing balm can bring,
And fancy's sweet and soothing power
Blunts kindly memory's poignant sting.

From Atkinson's Casket.

THE BROTHERS.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this,
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers." — Hamlet.

The slight sketch, which I herein propose of two juvenile companions, my readers will find to present a contrast as striking—though hardly as odious—as that so bitterly rehearsed by the Prince of Denmark, as existing between his murdered parent and the fratricide usurper of his reign. And seldom was I, from boy to manhood, in company with Petronius and Vincent Clifford, without foreseeing the growth, in after life, of an enmity between them as irreconcileable, if not so sanguinary, as that immortalized in Eteocles and Polynices.

The father of these young men, whom the good folks of our village were wont to dignify with the honorary style of Doctor, out of compliment to his vocation of druggist, and the independent fortune realized thereby, was an Englishman of reputable parentage and superior understanding. Beginning business with a shop much upon a par with that kept by Romeo's apothecary, he had, by dint of good management, and being often called upon in absence of the regular practitioner to prescribe, as well as compound, his medicinal simples—succeeded in converting his "beggarly account of empty boxes" into a spacious establishment stocked to overflowing with medicines, perfumery and fancy articles, and redolent of the forest gums and most precious balsams. Combining great tact and thrift—with some skill in the cure of common complaints, he went on mixing and toiling, and accumulating a very handsome property, on the proceeds of which he lived in a style quite at variance with all preconceived ideas of his parsimonious character: in short, the change in his habits and pretensions, though more gradual, was as complete as the metamorphosis of the grub into the butterfly. Just as he had acquired the rather scandalous reputation of a confirmed old bachelor, the wise and wealthy Dr. Clifford, now a match for any lady in the land, perpetrated matrimony with Miss Peggy Grant, a very young and pretty girl, whose parents—decayed gentry of the first order—were nothing loth to employ a little of the plebeian foreigner's bullion, in gilding over the tarnished escutcheon, which they had been ...

Hardly less refined than that archetype of gentlemen, and at heart as proud as the proud duke of Somerset, he was in taste, *ton* (as that magic word was then and there understood) a tone of character, as alien from his plain and penurious senior as a *petit maitre* of the *Rue Chaussee d'Antin* from a peasant of one of the Swiss Cantons—Petronius, who, totally deficient in the dignity of self-respect and strength of aspiration which more than compensated for his brother's inferiority in point of intellect—held him in secret though good-natured contempt, as a vain, extravagant fop, good for nothing but to dress and to idle about—was fairly amazed on his final return from Philadelphia, at the full effervescence of Vincent's courtliness and renown as *un homme de bonne compagnie*.—Still they met, though they parted not, in amity. A division of the paternal estate, which once more re-assembled the legatees at the family mansion, proved that the riches of the provident *parvenu*, fulfilling the scriptural proverb, had made unto themselves wings and flown away,—and that the prudence and perspicuity, which had served him so well in his early success, had strangely forsaken—or rather been rashly discarded by him in his days of pampered arrogance. In his prosperity, when he said, "I shall never be removed," destruction came upon his substance like a thief in the night, and by a series of circumstances, irrelevant to my tale, he was, at the time of his decease reduced from opulence to a bare ability of keeping up by great self-denial his wonted show. Hence the young men found themselves thrown on the resources of their own energy and industry; as the remnants of the *ci-devant* apothecary's wealth, subject to the widow's thirds—and to be shared among three, could endow each one with but a slender portion. And even in making this distribution, so disproportionate to all expectation, the greed of the elder brother was so obvious and encroaching, as to embroil him seriously with the co-heirs. However the matter was ultimately settled without recourse to actual litigation—the homestead, one of the most desirable in Caroline County, sold and the world lay all before the Cliffords,

"Where to choose their place of rest,"

and make a fortune, as their immediate progenitor had done before them.

The young doctor, generally looked upon as a prodigy of talent and acquired knowledge, was earnestly advised by his best and oldest friends to settle in Richmond, or some other city, where his extraordinary gifts could not fail to command at once the most brilliant success. But this was like counselling a Turkish emir to fraternize with Jews. He distrusted all towns as so many sinks of expense and iniquity, devised by Satan to entrap the unwary in the deceits of the world, the flesh and the devil—and enough to keep any prudent, moral man condemned to tarry within them, vexing his soul like righteous Lot among the abominations of Sodom. The corrosive vice of his nature increased and aggravated by his father's unforeseen defalcation, our covetous youth felt absolutely parched by the thirst of speedy accumulation, and filled with a double abhorrence of the pomps and vanities inducing such waste on expenditure, as had just defrauded his reasonable expectation. Moved by this natural disgust, he wended his way, after mature deliberation, to the same barbarous County of Buckingham, where he found himself perfectly at home, among its primitive and painstaking inhabitants. He established himself at first at a public house, much frequented, and so advantageously situated as to allow free scope to his professional exertions without bringing him into social contact with the rich neighbours. With a mean distrust of his own capability to attract practice, he took the safe, preliminary step ...

... a knife had been plunged into his vitals, the overwhelmed father started up with a violence that displaced his seat, and repelled the prostrate suppliant prostrate before him. For an instant he stood like one struck with thunder, and struggling for utterance—but in vain. His eyes became fixed and distended—his head dropped down upon his breast; and with a convulsive gasp, Vincent Clifford, the votary of pride and ambition, and the victim of his hatred and his love—destroyed by the act of her, whom he had made his idol, and by that deadly enmity which he had dared to cherish in defiance of the divine mandate against suffering the sun to go down upon wrath—fell back into his arm-chair—dead! The agitation of that tremendous moment had brought on the crisis of his unsuspected and mortal disease. It was too much for him; his heart had burst!

"Peace be with his ashes; for by him,
If merited, the penalty was paid!" — P. H.

Stream of my native hills! ye bring
My holiest visions back,
And seem again thy waves to fling
Around my boyhood's track:
Oft, oft in life's young hour I've stood,
The cloud capt hills around me,
And gazed upon thy passing flood,
Till a strange spell hath bound me;

And laid me down beside thy stream,
O'er shadowed by the willow,
Till on my spirit, like a dream
Came the low murmur of the billow,
Once more ye bring me round my home,
And on my listning ear,
The silv'ry tunes of childhood come,
All joyously and clear.

Again, along the sunlit hill,
With heedless step I'm bounding,
And by the rock, and flashing rill,
My careless laugh is rounding.
Or far away, my wand'ring feet
Are o'er the meadows flying,
Or where the babbling streemlets meet,
My wearied form is lying.

My home! my home! I see thee now,
The blue hills round thee sweeping,
That o'er thee with a changeless brow,
Their ceaseless watch are keeping:
My home! my home! oh! what a crowd
Of thoughts are o'er me rushing,
And like a torrent deep and loud,
My heart's full fount is gushing.

My dream is past, the vision fled,
And I am hurried back
To weary life, once more to tread
My manhood's cheerless track:
Bright dream! I wish ye had not past
So beauteously before me,
To fade so soon, for ye have cast
A painful sadness o'er me.

My home! where is it now? oh! where
The forms I dearly cherished!
Go ask the winds that wander there,
They'll tell thee, "all have perished,"
Stream of my childhood! life hath past
But sadly, since I threw
My loneliest parting, and my last,
Across thy waters blue. — CLEMENT.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

The days which are past, are gone forever, and those which are to come may never come to thee.
Economy of Human Life.

MR. EDITOR.—The neglect of the present is a disposition so prevalent among men, that it may almost be said to be one of their characteristics. The present, the only proper time for moral reformation, is suffered to pass by unobserved, while we are idly sorrowing at past follies, or proudly anticipating future wisdom. The happiness of most men is borrowed from the future, their griefs are retained from the past; the present, though it was fondly enjoyed in prospect, affords little gratification, though it is the last certain moment of our existence, is spent unimproved and unenjoyed. While I was meditating upon this strange fatuity, I thought I saw a boundless ocean: in the midst of it were beautiful islands covered with luxuriant trees, possessing safe and commodious harbours, but scattered around were dangerous shoals and fearful breakers. While engaged in admiring the beauty of the islands and contemplating the dangers of the ocean, I beheld a sail approaching; at the helm sat Anticipation, his countenance betokened great activity, his eyes were looking forward with the intensity of great desire, his cheeks flushed with the heat of exertion; he looked with contempt upon the small isles which he past, and steered on towards an object at a great distance, which appeared at first sight to be the main land, but which I plainly discovered to be the effect of the mist rising from the water, he appeared insensible of the breakers which surrounded him and I saw his slender bark dashed upon them.

Turning from this melancholy sight, I saw two sails upon the horizon; the first came drifting here and there by the gentle current, passing by commodious harbours, and running through unheeded dangers, the helmsman was looking backward on the sunny islands he had passed, or weeping at the hair breadth escapes he had already made. The other was proceeding steadily but surely to the island of Contentment; at the helm sat Attention; no jutting rock nor hidden danger escaped his observation; his eye was fixed upon his boat; his mind was occupied with reference to his journey. His smiling habitation, and the cheerful countenance of his family bespeaks that from experience of the *past* he has learned wisdom; and his strict observance of its dictates *now* is the best evidence that in *future* they will not be forgotten. — J. V. D.

Dr. Hunter, in his translation of Sonnini's Travels in Egypt, informs his readers that "at Malta, the ridges of the houses are flat terraces;" that "at Rosetta, the inhabitants cut the throats of their ducks, and in that situation keep them alive with their wings broken." And lastly, that "the orientals never take a walk but on horseback."

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Conti the Discarded.—2 vols. Harper & Brothers. These volumes are from the pen of Henry F. Chorley, Esq. They contain Conti, the Discarded; Margaret Sterne, or the Organist's Journey; and a number of graphic sketches under the title of Fancies of Music, the object of the whole series being to illustrate the difficulties and pleasures of those who cultivate music as a means of support. The tales are extremely well written, and the incidents interspersed throughout possess deep interest.

Last Days of Pompeii.—The Harpers have just published, the third volume of the uniform edition of the works of Mr. Bulwer, the novelist, containing the whole of "the Last Days of Pompeii." The work is got up in beautiful style, and is embellished with two very pretty engravings. Of Bulwer's merits as a writer there appears to be but one opinion—public sentiment is unanimous in awarding him high praise as a man of superior talent.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have just published, in a volume of little more than three hundred pages, nine of the best stories from the London Annuals of 1836; among them, a story from the pen of Bulwer, one by the author of Vivian Grey, one by Mrs. S. C. Hall, and one by Miss Landon. A more agreeable collection of lively sketches has not been issued for many a day. The volume will no doubt sell rapidly.

The January number of the "Law Library," edited by Thomas J. Wharton, Esq. of the Philadelphia Bar, and published by John S. Littell, Law bookseller, No. 11 George st. was duly issued, in its usually handsome dress, and contains "A Treatise on the Law of Arbitration and Awards; with an Appendix of Precedents and Practical Forms: and General Directions for Enforcing Awards, &c. &c. by William Henry Harrison, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

This No. of the Library, being the first of a new volume, of which there will be *four* during the year 1836, affords a convenient opportunity for the commencement of new subscriptions, to those who may not desire to go back to the commencement of the series, there being no connection between the volumes about to be issued and those that have already appeared. We should suppose that few intelligent lawyers would be without this cheap and valuable publication.

In Littell's Museum, for January, just published, there is an excellent review of Mrs. Butler's Journal, taken from an Edinburgh periodical. The reviewer seems thoroughly to understand the authoress, and his criticisms are excellent. The Museum contains, in all, twenty-four articles, selected from foreign reviews and journals, all of which may be safely commended as interesting productions.

A new novel, never before published here, called One in a Thousand, or the Days of Henri Quatre, has been commenced in Carey's Library of Choice Literature. It is from the pen of G. P. R. James, author of Darnley, Richelieu, Henry Masterton, Mary of Burgundy, &c. "One in a Thousand" is said to be a production of extraordinary merit.

BULWER.

A French writer gives the following description of Bulwer, the novelist. The story of his treatment to a young American we have heard before, and it is confirmed, in some measure, by Brook's notice of his general deportment towards strangers.

"Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer is, like his brother, a decided radical. He is very tall, and would appear more so, did he not stoop and hold himself badly. He has thick, curly, light hair; his long face, without expression, and his large, moist, motionless eyes, denote by no means the writer of genius. I presume that it is partly owing to the great success of his works, that the doors of exclusive society are so widely thrown open to him. In his toilette he reminds one of those parvenus of bad taste, who obstruct the lobbies of the opera house at Paris. I do not deny the merit of powerfully interesting his readers in the incidents and story of [illegible] readily than for the following trait which was told to me: A young American presented himself to Mr. Bulwer the other day, well provided with letters of introduction. "I am happy to see you, sir, said Mr. B. but it will be difficult for me to have this honour often. I have already more acquaintances than my time permits me to cultivate, and to them I owe the hours I have to dispose of."

The American in England.—2 vols. Harper & Brothers. Books of travels are getting to be all the rage, in this country as well as in Europe, and the manner in which they are multiplied is truly marvellous. Almost every week some work of this character issues from the press, and if we have heretofore had an abundance of publications giving descriptions of ourselves, we are now likely to be favored with an equal number relating to Europe, from the pens of our own writers. Englishmen, especially, will find very soon that the tables are turned, for it but one-half of the American travellers now in Great Britain publish their sketches, they will have enough reading to supply them for a dozen of years.

This work is from the pen of Lieut. Slidell, author of "A Year in Spain,"—a book that obtained a high degree of popularity,—and we entirely agree with a contemporary, that it is deserving of high praise. "Its style, with the exception of an occasional straining after effect, is excellent, and if considered merely as a graphic description of scenes, presenting themselves to the eye in a great metropolis, it is unrivalled. Appearances are described, and impressions are conveyed to the mind with the greatest force and distinctness. There is running through the whole a strong feeling of admiration for every thing American, which does credit as well to the author's head as his heart. Many young men, in his situation, if they had one-half of the poppyism which he affects, would have cut patriotism as decidedly *mauvais ton*."

We extract a portion of one chapter, in which the author describes some of the scenes witnessed in London, during the christmas festival.

Among the more pleasing evidences of preparation for some great feast, in whose joys there were to be many partakers, was the arrival of untold quantities of game by the vans and coaches from every part of the kingdom, whether sent as presents from the country to friends in town, or to swell the stock in trade of some extensive poulterer. The game thus transported by coach in England, from one extremity to the other, is packed in boxes or hampers, or else left loose, where the distance is not considerable. Such, indeed, is the influx of game from some of the counties at this season, that the coaches are often exclusively freighted with it; and I saw one coach from Norfolk come whisking up to the Bull and Mouth, the day before Christmas, drawn by six smoking horses, and festooned in every direction, body, box, and carriage, with moor-fowl, hares, and partridges; and exhibiting, moreover, for inside passengers, instead of the querulous features of weazen-faced old maids, or the bottle-nose of a doughty half-pay officer, or the anxious countenance of muffled valetudinarian, the more interesting spectacle of dangling goose-heads, looking more than usually silly, or the whitened gills of what had late been vapouring and consequential turkey-gobblers.

The riot had already commenced, one day in advance. An ill-judged charity, or their own economy, had furnished the most wretched of the populace with the means of brutal indulgence, and at nightfall the streets of the capital resounded with drunken brawls, and the clamors of a pervading debauchery. That night I went to the Convent Garden Theatre, to see the Christmas spectacle of Mother Hubbard and her dog. Having tired of this, I next went to Drury Lane, where there was a most brilliant pageant, founded on the fable of St. George and the dragon, and the Seven Champions of Christendom. In both places the audience was of a character more disgusting than can be furnished by any other capital in the world.

In the places of inferior price the occupants were sitting in their shirt sleeves, their coats hanging down before the boxes, and sometimes falling; bottles were passing from mouth to mouth, while, immediately below me, sat two ruffians with their sweethearts, who, in addition to their bottle of gin, had a glass to drink it from, either because their tastes were more scrupulous, or because they had an eye to the just distribution of their "lush." One of them, who had but half a nose, kept his arm about the neck of his greasy partner, and indulged in open dalliance, in which, indeed, he was supported by the example of many others, in the face of the audience.

Those in the boxes, consisted chiefly of persons of a tender age of either sex, who, having returned from their boarding-schools to spend the holydays at home, were brought by their parents to see what they might. The spectacle off the stage was at all events an edifying one; and what with the shouts, groans, the whistling, and deafening din, I left the place at length completely stunned and heart-sick.

There was nothing very refreshing in the scenes without. Here, too, the air was foul with gas, smoke, and ill odours of every sort. It was raining in a slow, deliberate manner. The streets, and they who perambulated them, were reeking with mud, while the corners and other stations, where a more than usually brilliant display of gas lights and stained glass announced the position of a gin-palace, were surrounded by ragged throngs, whose flushed faces, tainted breaths, and noisy clamour, gave evidence of the depth of their potations. These groups were not composed alone of the ruder sex, but women from the labouring classes of life, as well as of a more wretched description, mingled in equal numbers. Many swaggered homeward, cursing or chanting a drunken catch, with a bottle in each hand, while others, only singly armed, sustained on the other side an unconscious infant, exposed thus soon to the inclemency of the weather, and doomed to such its earliest nourishment from a bosom polluted by poisonous ministerings.

It was near two o'clock; the light of day, withdrawn some ten hours earlier, had proclaimed that this was the season meant by nature for repose; yet everywhere the streets were thronged with whatever was unseemly in the spectacle of human degradation. The ears were shocked with slang and obscenity, and from blind alleys, constituting the darker haunts of misery and vice, proceeded the fierce clamour of drunken strife, and reiterated cries of "Murder! murder!"

As I went musing homeward, it was difficult to realize that which I had contemplated was done in commemoration of the Nativity of our Saviour. It was by drunken orgies, murderous brawls, and shameless prostitution, that the English populace celebrated the advent of Him who came to establish a pure and unsullied religion—"the Lamb which taketh away the sins of the world." I could not help remembering that the last Christmas had found me among the Mahonese, a people who, being both Catholic and Spanish, had, as such, a double claim to the scorn and pity of Englishmen. What were the circumstances there attending the celebration of Noche Buena—the happy night of all the year?

Why, the streets were gay with groups of mirthful and merry making maskers, pausing to sing and to dance beneath balcony or veranda, until, as the midnight hour approached that fulfilled the period of the thrice joyous anniversary, all were seen to seek the temple which was to be the scene of its celebration. Behold the vast area of the noble edifice, filled with adoring thousands kneeling humbly on the pavements, as they contemplated the mystery which shadowed forth the scene of the Nativity, the Gothic roof trembling with the glad sounds of angelic hallelujahs, or reverberating to the joyous and life-inspiring strains pealed forth by that noble organ, thrilling the feelings with untold ecstacy, and elevating the soul heavenward with a holy joy, by strains not unworthy of the skies. There was no intoxication, save what might be found in the delirious transports of believers, quickened into a sublime enthusiasm at the advent of the Redeemer.

—MARRIAGES.—

On new year's eve, by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. William C. Fry, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, both of this city.

By John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Charles Parker, to Miss Eliza Parker, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 29th Dec. 1835, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Mr. Benjamin T. Fleming, to the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Clark, both of Kent county, Delaware.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Demmie, Mr. Louis Christian Shaeffer, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Horatio Gates Meed, of this city.

Dec. 31st, by the Rev. Mr. Suddards, Mr. Cuthbert Warner, to Miss Emma Wareham, eldest daughter of Joseph Wareham, Esq. all of this city.

On the 31st Dec. 1835 by the Rev. Richard R. Hardy, Mr James Berrett, to Miss Eliza Parmer Wall, all of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. Samuel L. Reber, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Lewis, of Pottsville.

On Thursday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. William S. Stiles, to Miss Mary Elton, all of this city.

On the 30th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Aquilla B. Marshall, to Tacy M. Knight, both of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jacob Levi Kirk, of Little Britain, to Miss Jane Millner, of Colerain, Lancaster county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Pierce, of Little Britain, to Miss Prudence Blackburn, of Chester county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ritter, Mr. William Wort, of Harford county, Pa. to Miss Ruth Ann Roman, of Rowland, Cecil county.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Leonard Rowe, to Miss Martha George.

On the 17th of Dec. last, by the Rev. Manning B. Roche, Mr. John M. Raymond, to Miss Susanna Tomlinson, all of the District of Southwark.

On the 3d inst. at Wilmington, by the Rev. Mr. O'Riley, A. M. Wilkinson, to Miss Mary J. Mealy, daughter of Patrick Mealy, Esq. all of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Suddards, Edwin S. Hoff, of Wheeling, Pa. to Abby Ann, daughter of the late Joseph S. Morris, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Jas. J. Woolsey, Mr. Robt. Warnock, of Philada. to Miss Matilda Antonett, daughter of the late Samuel Bower, of Kensington.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. G. [illegible] of [illegible] N. J.

On the 6th inst. by Elder T. J. Kitts, Mr. William Peters, to Miss Elizabeth Logan, both of Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

On the 6th, by the same, Mr. John Law, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, both of Chester co. Pennsylvania.

At New Egypt, on Thursday, the 17th ult. by T. C. Harrison, Esq. Mr. Joseph E. Beck, to Miss Hannah Forsyth, both of Burlington co. N. J.

At Lancaster, on Thursday evening, 31st ult. by John Mathiot, Mayor, Mr. Mark Haines, to Miss Mercy Cook, all of Little Britain, Lancaster county.

In Plymouth, Pa. on Thursday evening last, by Sharp D. Lewis, Esq. Mr. Milton Clark, to Miss Almira, daughter of Mr. William Evans, both of Plymouth.

In Kingston, Pa. on Tuesday evening the 15th ult. by Rev. M. Pearce, Mr. Oliver Gates Pettebone, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joshua Pettebone, both of Kingston.

—DEATHS.—

On the 27th of Dec. 1835, of dropsy in the brain, John, Jr. son of John and Elizabeth Dilworth, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On Friday, 1st inst. after a severe and protracted illness, Rebecca Shallcross, wife of Thomas Shallcross, of Lower Dublin, in the 35th year of her age.

In this city, on the 17th ult. aged 18 months, Ann Elizabeth, only child of Isaac and Eliza Treisbach, formerly of Portsville.

On the 5th inst. of inflammation of the brain, Caroline Elizabeth, infant child of Edmund A. Holmes, aged 17 months.

At Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba, on the 5th ult. after a few hours' illness, of Asiatic cholera, Mr. John Owen, United States consul. He was a native of New London, Ct. and for near forty years a resident of Principe.

On Saturday night 2d Jan. after a short illness, Mr. James Thorpe, a native of England, but for many years a very respectable resident of this city, aged 44 years.

On Saturday, 2d inst. James V. youngest son of John Strawbridge, aged 12 years.

On Saturday morning, 3d inst. of pulmonary consumption, Miss Lydia Magee.

On the 1st inst. of pulmonary consumption, Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Meyers, of Phila.

On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, William Ballantine.

On Monday morning, of a lingering disease, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, in the 33d year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, of pulmonary consumption, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his maker, Wm. Davis, in the 27th year of his age.

On the first of January, after a lingering illness, Martin Croll, sen. in the 68th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th inst. Miss Rebecca Say, in the 27th year of her age.

On Monday morning, Augustus Haverstack, in the 24th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 3d inst. Mr. Charles Bicknell, aged 45 years.

On Sunday afternoon, Jacob Larbazette, in the 45th year of his age.

At Maracaibo, in the state of Zulia, Colombia, about the middle of Nov. 1835, Abraham B. Nones, Esq. aged about 42, a native of Philad. for many years consul of the United States of America, for the state of Zulia, and a respectable merchant of Maracaibo.

On Monday morning, the 5th inst. of inflammation of the brain, Caroline Elizabeth, infant child of Edmund A. Holmes, aged 17 months.

On Thursday, 31st ult. of consumption, Mr. John W. Stock.

On the 26th ult. of scarlet fever, Cornelia, daughter of Henry M. Brackenbridge, Esq. in the 4th year of her age.

At Baltimore, on the 28th ult. Mr. Joseph Rowman, of the firm of Kennedy, Bowman & Co. of Phila.

COMMUNICATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—I accidentally fell in company, in a steam car, a few days since, with two gentlemen, who manifested a deep interest in the cause of common education. One of the gentlemen was a plain German farmer, from Cumberland county; the other an intelligent "Friend," also a farmer, from the county of Delaware.

Their conversation incidentally fell upon recent measures, in which they had both been engaged, for the improvement of schools. These measures were such as are in progress in various parts of the state, under the auspices of the State Lyceum. In the language of the German, these measures "had been the making of the schools" in Cumberland county. He remarked that the pupils of most of the schools in his neighborhood, were very industrious, and deeply interested in collecting minerals for their school and family cabinets. His two sons were daily finding some curious or useful mineral; and himself had observed many beautiful crystals that he never saw before, though he had walked over them all his life. He thought the plan of township and school Lyceums, would be very soon extended throughout Cumberland county, and did not see why they might not be adapted through the whole of this, and other states, and even in other countries. Numerous statements of a most interesting character, were made by this uneducated German, which the present occasion excludes.

The gentleman from Delaware was not behind the one from Cumberland, in the gratification he expressed, in the success of recent measures for the improvement of schools in his county. He gave an account of a *County Education Convention*, recently held in Delaware, which was large, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which the day exposed those who ventured out on the occasion.

Teachers were present from various parts of the county, who, with other members of the convention, deposited specimens of minerals from their respective neighborhoods. Thirty-six sets of Geological specimens, properly selected and labelled, by himself and pupils, were deposited by one teacher, which were distributed by the hands of those present, among the schools in all sections of the county.

The statements made by these two gentlemen, from different and distant counties in the state, corresponded so exactly with those from Bucks county, which I witnessed in your last number, that I was induced to make this brief and imperfect sketch of their conversation, for the use of your columns, if you should see proper thus to use it.

A FARMER.

COMMUNICATION.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Editor:—I beg leave to inform the public, through the medium of your widely extended and popular journal, that a theological discussion, between Rev. Messrs. Breckenridge and Cross, Presbyterians, and Rev. Mr. L. S. Everett, Universalist, has just been commenced in the columns of the "Southern Pioneer, and Philadelphia Liberalist," and is to be continued for several months to come. From the well known talents of the disputants, a very spirited, learned and interesting discussion may be fairly anticipated; more so, I am inclined to think, than any which has preceded it of a similar character. Grand point of discussion, ☞ "*That there is a future and eternal state of rewards and punishment.*" ☜ Messrs. Breckenridge and Cross in the affirmative, Mr. Everett in the negative. The evidence, *pro and con*, will be *thoroughly* canvassed.

Persons wishing to read the controversy, will address their orders to Zelotes Fuller, Philada. through the post-office (and those sent by mail must be *post paid*), or to Rev. L. S. Everett, Baltimore. Price of the paper, $2 per annum, in advance.

N. B.—Editors throught the United States, are requested to give the above an insertion. Z. F.

COMMUNICATED.

Prof. Rafinesque, in answer to the many enquiries about his proposed work on the history of the American Nations, has the pleasure to announce that the first volume is in the press, and will appear next March. It will contain, among other historical novelties, the original unpublished annals of the Delaware Nation, from the creation and flood, till the year 1820: also the ancient annals of Hayti and the West Indies, collected by Columbus, and omitted by Irving in his life.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to recommend to the friends of of temperance, the excellent quality of the Beer and Pale Ale, made by Rudman, in Green st. N. L. A very great improvement has lately been made in the quality of these articles, well calculated, I think, to bring into disuse, the too general habit of drinking spirituous liquors:—in truth, I do not see how any one can desire any thing more pleasant and agreeable than a glass of Rudman's Pale Ale. Mr. Jordan, the very polite assistant in Mr. Rudman's Brewery, takes great pleasure in fulfilling the orders that may be left with him, for this superior article.

COMMUNICATION.

The cause of the late arrival of the Southern mail, on Thursday evening, was a detention between Washington and Baltimore, occasioned by the breaking down of the mail wagon. The regular time of departure from Baltimore, is 3½ o'clock, A. M. but owing to this accident, the mail did not leave that city on Thursday, until 5 o'clock. Notwithstanding this detention, the connection between here and N. York, would have been preserved, but for an accident near Darby, where, owing to the darkness of the night, and bad roads, the wagon was upset. The guard states, that Captain Weer, the only passenger, was considerably injured by the upset, and was obliged to remain at Darby. No blame, on account of the late arrival of the mail, can possibly be attributed to the contractors between this city and Baltimore, as the detention at Baltimore was entirely beyond their contract.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 1, received from		Amos Douglass, Esq.	4 00
J. S. Waugh, Esq.	$4 00	T. W. Atchinson, Esq.	5 00
B. Mackall, Esq.	1 00	Geo. Moore, Payne, esq.	3 00
and per M. Fithian,	1 00	James Ratcliff, Esq.	10 00
W. B. Cummins, Esq.	5 00	L. L. Lightner, Esq.	5 00
Wm. W. Anderson, esq.	5 00	John B. Avery, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Estil, Esq.	10 00	Rich'd McClure, Esq.	2 00
Wm. S. Edsall, Esq.	2 00	*January 5.*	
Levi Peirce, Esq.	3 00	Benj. Nichols, nett,	4 50
J. Eli Gregg, Esq.	5 00	John A. Dewoody,	10 00
Jas. W. Frazier, Esq.	2 00	Henry J. Morrison,	2 00
Banister Anderson, esq.	2 00	J. P. Gray,	5 00
January 2.		A. W. Kendrick,	9 00
Henry McGowan,	5 00	Israel Peak,	2 00
Charles Shurden,	5 00	Cheesman Miller,	7 00
A. C. McGraw,	5 00	Hervey Talbott, Esq.	4 00
M. A. Bisece, Esq.	2 00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	4 00
H. L. Nichols, Esq.	3 00	G. D. Cobb, Esq.	15 00
James Martin, Esq.	3 00	J. M. [illegible]	10 00
[illegible]		*January 6.*	
Calvin Howard, Esq.	6 00	Levi K. Brown,	10 00
J. G. Caldwell, Esq.	2 00	James R. Young,	10 00
J. W. Brewster, Esq.	2 00	B. Hinsdell,	2 00
David Walton, Esq.	2 00	Nash & Deyoe,	2 00
January 4.		J. T. Deyoe,	2 00
John L. Johnson,	8 00	S. Seely, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Stewart,	7 66	Chas. E. Shepherd, esq.	2 00
Wm. Marshall, nett,	81	Wm. O. Gregory, esq.	4 00
Robert P. Stott,	2 00	E. C. Gregg, Esq.	3 00
J. B. Myers,	15 00	*January 7.*	
Wm. C. Barber,	5 00	John W. Trumbull,	5 00
Stephen B. Yallowby,	2 00	John Coskery,	75 00
A. B. Cammack,	5 00	Alex. H. Wood,	20 00
C. S. Day,	2 00	Philip Dennis, Jr.	2 00
Nathan B. Felton,	2 00	George Messick,	10 00
Joseph B. Hampton,	3 60	James F. Sinn,	10 00
F. J. Fuller,	1 00	Eliph's Wood,	4 00
Wilson Holleman, esq.	5 00	Berthier Bacon,	5 00
J. J. M. Lindsay, Esq.	5 00	Eli Hamblin, Esq.	1 00
N. Otis, Esq.	2 00	A. F. Darr, Esq.	14 00
A. Waddill, Jr. Esq.	5 00	Jona. J. Williams, esq.	5 00
Bowen Buckman, esq.	2 00	Jno. C. Washington, esq.	4 00
Charles C. P. Hunt, esq.	5 00		
Charles C. P. Hunt, esq.	5 00		

SALES OF STOCKS,

At the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

				par value.
301	shares	United States Bank,	111a113¾	100
20	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	59¾	50
36	do.	Western Bank,	56¼a56½	50
159	do.	Girard Bank,	63a64	50
14	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	65⅞a66⅝	50
2	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	60¼	35
200	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	39¼a39½	40
500	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	[illegible]	50
150	do.	Agricultural Bank, Miss.	125	100
10	do.	Louisville Bank,	107	100
200	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	63½a65	60
25	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	107	100
350	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	31a31¼	30
150	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	67¼	60
50	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	42	25
4250	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	91½a98¾	100
10	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	142	50
200	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	51½a52	50
100	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	127	100
11	do.	United States In. Co.	72¼	25
100	do.	Beaver Meadow,	50	50
23	do.	Reading R. R.	2	7½
200	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	33	25

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

City Solicitor.—Edward Olmsted.

Mayor's Clerk.—John B. Kenney.

*City Commissioners.**—Wm. Faries, Thomas K. Wallace.

Commissioner of City Property.—John Diehl.

City Clerk.—Robert H. Smith.

High Constables.—John M'Clean, Willis H. Blayney, Furman Black, Joseph Wiltburger.

Collectors of Water Rents.—Armon Davis, James Hickey.

Superintendents for cleansing the City.—Robert Patton, John M'Intire.

Clerks of High street Market.—Peter Conrad, James Spicer.

Clerk of Second street Market.—Henry B. Gillingham.

Clerk of High street Market west of 10th st.—Levin B. Godwin.

Vaccine Physicians.—Justus Dumot, M. D. south eastern district; Wm. Zantzinger, M. D. north western do.; Jas. M'Clintock, M. D. north eastern do.; Robert Bridges, M. D. south west do.

Collectors of Vaccine Cases.—James Glading, south eastern district; James Kerr, south west do.; Thomas Porter, north eastern do.; John M. Fernsler, north western do.

Corder at Drawbridge.—Jacob Lawrence.

Deputy Corder at Drawbridge.—Thomas Doughton.

Special Constables.—John Manderfield, Robert Miller, Benj. Paris, William Russel.

* The President of the Board of City Commissioners appointed on the last Monday in June.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

The Baltimore American, on the authority of of a friend in Washington, communicates the information that the Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens under the Indemnity treaty, concluded their labors on the night of the 31st ult. and finally adjourned. The Commissioners allowed claims on 361 vessels, to the amount of nine millions three hundred and fifty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars, and forty-seven cents. This is equivalent to about 53¼ cents on each dollar awarded, without calculating the interest already due on the original indemnity agreed on, and which would increase the dividend about ten per cent. The whole number of memorials presented was 3148, of which about 1500 obtained allowances—the balance rejected.—Claims on about 870 vessels were presented, and 361 obtained allowances—the balance rejected. Upwards of one million of dollars wese awarded on claims not allowed until within forty-eight hours of the expiration of the Commission, and which before that period were considered as rejected cases.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

On Saturday last George W South, Esq. was elected Treasurer of the County of Philadelphia.

Some unprincipled fellow, to gratify private malice, imposed on several of the editors on Saturday last, by causing to be inserted in their papers the death of Mr. F. F. Vil, residing at No. 168 Spruce street.

Rail-Road Accident.—As the cars were on their way from Lancaster to this city on Saturday, they came against a car that had been left standing on the road. The concussion destroyed the standing car, and threw the locomotive off the road, though fortunately no other injury was done. The locomotive was by the help of the passengers replaced after a detention of about two hours.

On Saturday, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Carns, arraigned on a charge of murdering Patrick M'Cartney, in November last, returned into court with a verdict of manslaughter.

Melancholy.—On Monday afternoon last, Mrs. Ann Whyte, wife of Mr. Isaac H. Whyte of this city, threw herself from the garret window of her residence in Filbert street, and died in a few moments in great agony. Mrs. Whyte had been in a state of mental derangement between one and two years.

The trial of John Price, an African, who was indicted for an assault and battery on Robert R. Stuart, Esq. with intent to murder, with the particulars of which most of our citizens are acquainted, came up on Tuesday in the Mayor's Court, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who was thereupon sentenced to seven years solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary; being the full amount of the punishment prescribed by law for crimes of that character.

Henry R. Pennock, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Waynesburg, Pa. in place of the Hon. A. Buchanan, resigned.

The Post Office of New York, was removed on Monday last, to the large Rotunda in Chamber street, on the North side of the Park which had been fitted up expressly for its accommodation.

A Dividend.—The Boston Transcript says—"The Ocean Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *forty per cent.* for the last six months, payable on the 18th inst.

The scarlet fever prevails to an alarming extent in Camden, N. J. Mr. Samuel Glover, lost three children by the fever in the short space of five days.

Mr. George Hart, an estimable young man, aged 25, while assisting in cutting down a large maple tree in Durham Co. 19th ult. got caught under it, and was crushed to death instantaneously.

The rapid increase of population in Michigan is beyond example, so much so, that (according to the Detroit Free Press) the farmers in the interior find it difficult to reserve sufficient produce for their own families. Pork is worth 22 dollars per barrel; lard, 18 cents; butter, 25 cents; and all other articles in proportion.

The Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, of the Northern Liberties, will remove to the new Banking house, N. W. corner of Third and Vine streets, on Monday next.

Revenue of New York.—$5,472,642 were received at the custom house during the quarter ending on the 30th of Sept. which is more than half the revenue of the year 1834.

The corner stone of a new town, to be called Jackson city, is to be laid on the Potomac, opposite Washington, on the 8th inst. by the President of the United States.

A Simile.—A writer in the Baltimore American, pointing out the brilliant prospects in future of that enterprising city, advises her to continue her great works of improvement—to imitate the spider—spread her lines to every point of the compass, and lodge in the centre of them.

An English engineer calculates that a coach drawn by four horses, deposites twelve pounds of iron on the road every hundred miles which it travels, from the wear of the wheels, the shoes of the horses, &c.

The extensive buildings at Dartmoor, so famous during our last war, are to be converted into a penitentiary for male convicts.

An Article of Luxury.—One of the French conscripts of 1815, sought for an exemption, under [illegible] 'Very article of luxury.'

The Eastport Sentinel, in lauding its own town, says—"we have the most fog, the warmest winters, the coolest summers, the best potatoes, the fastest packets, and catch the most fish, of any town in the state of Maine."

The Legislature of Vermont, has granted a charter for a rail-road from Lake Champlain to Connecticut river.

A German Professor, Strave, has published a pamphlet to prove that there will not be any severe winters for the next thousand years.

The population of the British Provinces north of us, is one million, one hundred and forty thousand. The population of Upper Canada has nearly doubled in five years. The whole inhabitants of the British West Indies, amounts to nearly a million, of whom only about eighty thousand are white.

The Navy Commissioners advertise that proposals will be received until the 22d inst. for 300 barrels of cannon powder, and 30 barrels priming powder, to be delivered to the navy yard, New York. Also, that proposals will be received until the 25th inst. for two steam engines, for a steam vessel now building at the navy yard, Brooklyn.

An attempt was recently made in the night to destroy the steam packet Bayou Sarah, at Louisville, by emptying the water from the boilers, whereby they became red hot, and set the boat on fire. The flames were soon extinguished.

Four hundred dollars were recovered at a late term of the common pleas in Monroe county, by a Miss Hudson, a girl in indigent circumstances, of a man by the name of Dewell, on an action of slander. It seems that he had made overtures of marriage to her, which she had seen fit to reject. Whereupon, like the fox in the fable, he took occasion to defame the grapes he could not enjoy.

In Delaware county, Ohio, a short time since, $15,000 were obtained by Miss Ruth D. McCoy, of one Mains Wasson, for a breach of promise. Rather a heavy price we should think for the pleasure of a few innocent love passages.

The Emperor of Austria, during the late review at Toplitz and Kalisch, had in his private establishment 540 carriage horses, 300 saddle horses, and 150 carriages.

A rich widow lately deceased at Dijok bequeathed £6000 to the hospital, and 4000 francs to be employed in teaching trades to young girls born in wedlock.

The ship Washington, which sailed from Charleston for Havre on the 6th inst. had a cargo of 2729 bales cotton, weighing 90,774 lbs. and valued at $131,491, being the largest cargo ever taken from that port.

A French paper says: "The prosperity of the manufactories at Lyons at this moment, is unexampled. The orders from America are so large, that it will be difficult to execute them, and wages are excessively high."

If Louis Philippe does not pay that small trifle he owes the Yankees, the wages of the Lyons silk weavers must come down excessively low, and he may expect to hear thunder in that quarter.

One of the severest sufferers by the late calamity in New York, is the lady of the late illustrious De Witt Clinton. The greater portion of the property she owned was invested in insurance stocks.

Shocking and Incredible.—A young exquisite was seen behind the folds of blue damask in his private box, at Caldwell's superb theatre, New Orleans, smoking a long nine.

A Prodigy.—A young lady, a perfect enchantress, (so called) Miss Russell, has came out at New Orleans, who, it is said, throws Pasta, Malibran, and Catalani, totally in the shade—warbling from octave to octave, through the highest alto notes of Sontag down to the rich and melodious lower intonations of Pasta. She is an American.

Lexington, Dec. 26, 1835.

With deep concern we learn, that at about 2 o'clock on yesterday, the bridge across the Kentucky River at Frankfort, fell, precipitating two or three wagons and teams, with their drivers and several other persons into the river. The number of persons killed, or further particulars we have not heard.—*Gaz.*

The Pittsburg Advocate of Thursday last says—"The Ohio river is in excellent order for steamboat navigation, and boats are departing daily for ports below, well freighted."

The Land Bill.—Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State, to support a bill providing for the distribution of the sales of the public lands amongst the States. They were laid upon the table for the present, and ordered to be printed.

Lord E. Stuart, an officer of the Guards, wore long mustachios, and appeared thus in the house of Commons, of which he was a member. One day Mr. C. thus addressed him:—"My Lord, now the war is over, won't you put your mustachios on the peace establishment?" "I do not exactly know whether I shall do that," replied his Lordship; "but meantime I would advise you to put your tongue on the civil list." The Commons were at that time debating on the payment of the civil list.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:—"We are happy to learn that the Governor of this State, in his annual Message to the General Assembly, has recommended the passage of a law, making the city, town, or village, within which property may be destroyed by a mob, responsible to the sufferers for the damage they may sustain. The effects of such a law can but be salutary in preserving the peace and order of a community, liable, as ours is, to the ebullition of popular feeling, and to the rage and violence of sudden excitement."

Children.—Every romp with them is death to a score of grey hairs. Their games moreover, present such a contrast to the rougher contest of bearded children, in them of life where money, power, and ambition are the stake, that it is refreshing to look at them and mingle with them, even were it only to realize that human nature yet retains something of its divine original.—*South West.*

Mississippi.—The Mississippian publishes the official report of the votes for Governor of Mississippi and Representatives, from which it appears that Judge Lynch, the Whig candidate, is chosen by a majority of 426 votes, viz: 9,867, the vote for Gov. Runnels being 9,441. Dickerson, one of the Whig canditates, is chosen member of Congress by 9,923 votes, and Claiborne, one of the Van Buren candidates, by 9,681.

A Dr. Caldwell of Va. has invented a method for drawing teeth which renders the operation a *very pleasant recreation*, according to the papers—all who have had their grinders ground out by Dr. C. have been highly gratified with his modus operandi. The Paris academy of Dental Surgeons have sent the Dr. a medal, and a New York Surgeon has had a sound tooth extracted by Dr. C. merely to test his skill.

Light by Horse Power.—The way they light the city of Portland is truly "a caution." According to the Jeffersonian they attach to the neck of a horse a lighted lantern, and make him perambulate the streets for the benefit of the peaceably disposed, and to the terror of all evil doers.

Banks in Massachusetts.—There are one hundred and five distinct banking institutions in the Commonwealth. The amount of capital paid in is $30,410,000—the amount of bills in circulation is $9,430,357; the aggregate amount of balances due to other banks is $3,490,097—the aggregate amount of gold, silver, and other current metals in the various banking houses $1,136,444—total amount of aggregate resources $56,304,523—amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring last dividend $1,028,738.

During the recent gales, a large ship from Demarara, bound to Liverpool, was driven ashore on the Isle of Anglesea. The crew were saved by the lifeboat, but the ship soon went to pieces, and the tobacco, with which she was principally laden, was washed among the crevices of the rocks, usually occupied by generations of lobsters; these took to *chewing* "the weed," and the beach was strewed the next morning with the poor creatures, some weighing 10 lbs. all unable to crawl.

Why is the oil in the city lamps like *Mercy*? Bas replies—Because "its quality is not *strained*."

Atlantic Luxuries.—The 'oyster line' is continued from Cincinnati, as far as St. Louis, in Missouri. The people there are perfectly enchanted with the novel delicacies of fresh oysters, lobsters, and "hard salt water fish," brought from the Atlantic. The luxuries of the tropics brought up the Mississippi, added to these and their own game of venison and buffalo, &c. from the prairies, must make St. Louis a princely residence for gourmands.

The Courier des Etats Unis, at New York, states that the loss sustained at the late fire by French commerce is immense—that but three French importers of Lyons goods have escaped. The loss, it is stated, falls entirely on rich houses—that their capital alone will suffer, and not their credit.

Striking Fact.—There is one fact related in the quarterly return of the physician of the [illegible] from July 1, to October 1, was 84; and every adult patient has been in the habit of using ardent spirit to excess, either immediately before or sometime previous to entering the house. In fact it is this habit of intemperance, and the exposure to which it necessarily subjects them, that is the exciting cause of almost every disease that has come under treatment.—*Merc. Jour.*

Rail roads in Virginia.—73 miles of the James River Canal from the water works dam in Lynchburg, to the village of Scottsville, will be immediately put on contract, and 13 miles between the 7 islands falls and Columbia. In January, 10 miles of the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg, will be in operation, and the whole in 1836. The railroad from Richmond to Louisa Court house, will connect with the last mentioned. The railroad from Richmond to Petersburg, a survey and charter required, will commence in the spring. Railroad from Richmond through Farmville to Lynchburg, will communicate with Western Virginia, and Ohio and Kentucky, onward towards Tennessee in the Southwest.

The New York Gazette lately gave an account of a newly patented stove, exhibited in that city, which not only warms rooms, but does the cooking, without the consumption of any fuel whatever and at comparatively no expense.—The editor of the Gazette saw a beef steak cooked, and bread baked, of both which he partook, and might have washed them down with a dish of tea made from water which was boiled at the same time; and the whole was done by the *slacking of two cents worth of lime*, and the lime was worth as much after it was slacked, for the purposes to which it is ordinarily applied, as before.

Chilblains.—Among the most popular remedies for chilblains may be mentioned a strong brine, vinegar, camphorated alcohol, oil of turpentine, and other articles of this class. We have lately been recommended the tincture of idoine as a wash, which is said to bring the parts very soon to a healthy state. A solution of the chloride of lime, in the proportion of one part two twenty-four parts of water, has been found to answer a good purpose. Another wash which has produced excellent effects, is prepared by adding one part of the tincture of flies to six parts of the liquid opodeldoc. With this the affected part should be frequently rubbed. When the skin has broken, and the part has assumed the character of a sore, regular medical treatment must be resorted to, as the matter then becomes too serious for quackery.—*Phila. Herald.*

Destruction of the Kingston, (Upper Canada,) Hospital by fire, with loss of Life.—On Monday night, 21st December, about ten o'clock, the roof of the school house attached to the hospital was discovered to be on fire, which spreading with amazing rapidity soon caught the roof of the hospital, and quickly reduced the entire building to ashes. It is with deep regret that we have to add, that a man named John Carter, a paralytic, perished in the flames. It seems that at the time the fire was discovered, he was asleep in bed, but was immediately awakened and informed of his danger. He however did not appear inclined to pay much attention to the warning, and when last seen he was still lying in bed. The rapidity of the flames was such, that even those who were earliest on the alert, had barely time to escape. The furniture, beds, and bedding provisions, &c. &c. were destroyed.

The following paragraph is copied from the Boston Transcript. A Society like the one alluded to, would be of great utility in this city, and well deserving of public patronage.

We received this morning a circular, soliciting subscriptions to a new charity, which, if efficiently conducted and well established, will prove one of the best, if not the very best of the many benevolent associations of the city. It is called "The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism." To promote the important object of the founders of the Institution, it is contemplated establishing in this city an office for the purpose of receiving and communicating all the information which may be useful respecting the means of employment, and to facilitate the communication between those who need and those who can supply it. "We propose," says the circular, "to appoint an agent who shall become extensively acquainted with the business of the community, and with the number and character of those who seek employment, that he may be able to point out to the master where he can find hands, and to the laborer where he can find occupation. An office of this character has been established for some time in New York, with very beneficial results, and it cannot but approve itself, we think, to any one who will consider the demand for labor in this country, and the extent of applications for charity upon the plea of the impossibility of finding employment." It seems to us that the Society sufficiently commends itself by its object.

Foreign Varieties.

Advices from Paris are to the 23d inclusive. The Chambers are convoked, by special ordonnance, to meet on the 29th December, anticipating the time before appointed for their meeting, by a fortnight. This measure is supposed to have been occasioned partly by the prospect of the difficulties with Russia, partly by the growing importance of events in Spain, and partly by the serious aspect of the indemnification affair.

We find nothing of the least importance in regard to the indemnification.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Algiers on the 16th of November.

It is mentioned as an extraordinary and unprecedented fact, that there has been no execution in London for two years and a half. It is ascribed to the King's extreme reluctance to sign death warrants.

The Lord Mayor of London has been challenged to fight a duel, with pistols by Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates. The Mayor had the courage to refuse to fight—and the challenge of the foolish magistrate was very properly met by a criminal information.

March of Intellect in Egypt.—The talented Ali Pacha is rapidly initiating his barbarous subjects into all the customs of European life. Attached to each of his regiments he has regular bands of music taught by European instructors. At a short distance from Cairo he has established a permanent military hospital attached to which is a regular school of medicine, in which are taught botany, mineralogy and chemistry, and where human bodies are publicly dissected by persons professing the Mahomedan religion. Several steamboats are constantly navigating the Nile. The experiment of boring for water, in different parts of the desert, between Cairo, and Suez, has been successful.

Some idea of the destruction of life by the guillotine, during the reign of Robespierre and his sanguinary associates, may be formed from the fact that in the royal library at Paris there is a printed book of three hundred pages containing a list of all who suffered, alphabetically arranged.

The plague was raging at Constantinople.

A dreadful earthquake occurred on the 25th of August at Kaisrarieh (the ancient Cæsarea in Cappadocia.) About 2000 houses were destroyed and 150 inhabitants perished amid the ruins. Great destruction was occasioned among the surrounding villages to the distance of 140 miles.

There is a blind bookseller at Augsburg who constantly attends the book fairs at Leipsick. He has a stock of 20,000 volumes, any one of which he can readily hand to a customer. He is likewise well acquainted with their contents.

The old adage, that misfortunes never come single, was never better illustrated than in the following story from Galigni's Messenger:

"A labourer of the commune of St. George's Nigremont, in the Creuse, France, being at work in the fields lately with his son, became so provoked by some act of disobedience, that he struck the boy with a bullock goad with so much violence that he expired instantly from the blow. The father went home and communicated the sad event to his wife, who went out to ascertain whether all hope of saving the life of her child was gone. She found him dead, and returned home with his corpse. But how infinitely were her griefs multiplied when, on entering her cottage, she found that her husband had hung himself in despair, and than an infant she had left in the cradle, thus deserted by both its natural protectors, had been devoured by a sow that had in the meantime found its way into the house."

It is stated that Fieschi gives signs of mental alienation. One of the strongest symptoms is his falling in love with the duchess of Decazes, who once went to see and converse with him.

It is stated that the island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk was wrecked, which furnished Defoe with the ground work of his well known Robinson Crusoe, has been completely swallowed up by the recent earthquake which occurred in South America.

Important to Hop-growers.—It has been found that the substitution of iron rods in place of hop-poles exerts a most favourable effect upon the growth and amount of the crop. The plants are not troubled with mould, rust or the fly;—they grow much more weighty and luxuriant and ripen much quicker. This effect is supposed to be owing to the electric fluid attracted by the iron conductor.

A beautiful little steamboat has been exhibited [illegible] course of spectators. She was afterwards unmasted and hoisted on board of the brig Mischief which carries her out to the coast of Africa. She is, when fully equipped and in working order, about ten tons weight, and is intended to explore the Niger and its tributary streams, for the purpose of trafficking with the natives. Her cargo consists of ammunition, stores, toys, and upwards of a hundred bags of small shells, called couries, from the East Indies, which are to be given for gold dust, ivory, and other valuable produce of Africa. The Mischief sails for the Bight of Benin, and is well manned. Another vessel sails from the Clyde, part of the same expedition, in a short time.

During the war (1796) a sailor went to Mr. M'Laren, a watchmaker, and presenting a small French watch to him, demanded to know how much the repair of it would come to? Mr. M'Laren, after examining it, said, "It will be more expensive repairing than its original cost." "I don't mind that," said the tar; "I will even give you double the original cost; for I have a veneration for the watch."—"What might you have given for it?" said the watchmaker. "Why," replied the tar, "I gave a fellow a blow on the head for it; and if you repair it, I will give you *two*."

A most ridiculous rumour has obtained credence at Paris, that we have a secret article in our treaty with Russia, by which, in the event of a war, Russian ships are to be manned by American seamen.

The king of France, Louis Phillippe, is supposed to be the richest individual in Europe. His private fortune is estimated to be from twelve to fifteen millions pounds sterling, about $70,000,000.

Rothschild, it is said, can, at a week's notice, realize four millions, or $20,000,000.

A distinguished German entomologist has calculated that a single square inch of the wing of a peacock butterfly, as seen through a powerful microscope, contains no less than 100,735 scales.

The population of Paris has quadrupled since the reign of Louis XIII. Land, which was then worth 100 francs the acre, is now worth 1000 francs the yard.

Authors in Germany.—Out of a population of 42,000,000 in Germany it has been calculated that there are 12,500 writers, or one author to every 3200 inhabitants.

Two hundred plans for the erection of the new house of Parliament have been sent in to the committee appointed to consider the subject.

A new kind of wheat has been lately introduced, called the "blood red."

A water spout of unusual magnitude rose from the sea and burst over the cliffs at Margate, to the no small consternation of the visitors at this favourite watering place.

"A small salary will be given, but he will have enough overwork to make up the *deficiency*," is appended to the advertisements for *clerks*, in the London papers.

Dr. Johnson.—When Mrs. Siddons called on Dr. Johnson, in Boltcourt, he treated her, contrary to his usual custom, with the most marked politeness and attention.—Frank, his servant, *could not* bring her a chair. "You see, madame," said the doctor, "wherever you go, how difficult it is to obtain *seats*."

At a recent capital trial in London, in a case where a man was charged with the murder of his wife, a *posse* of officers was sent to bring up the body for a *post mortem* examination. The officers returned with a report that they found the *body* surrounded by a horde of Irish *men and women*, catholics, who beat them off, and refused to give it up till it had been *waked*. The court accordingly postponed the examination to suit the convenience of the mob—whether till the *day of judgment*, or to a *previous period*, the clerk reported not.

Dr. Black, editor of the Morning Chronicle, has been fighting a duel with Mr. Roebuck, M. P. The latter, in a three half penny pamphlet which he publishes, having attacked him grossly. They exchanged shots twice, and then were walked off the ground. Dr. Black has written an excellent life of Tasso.

On dit, (but I doubt it,) that O'Connell and the ministers are at variance. Sir F. Burdett has addressed a long letter to the committee of Brookes' club, calling for the expulsion of O'Connell, because he has used harsh terms towards Mr. Raphael, also a member of that club. Sir Francis justifies Cobbett's prophecy—he will die a tory!

The "rint," this year, will double what it did at any former time. This shews how unabated is O'Connell's popularity in Ireland.

Tom Moore is getting on with his history of Ireland. He is now at his residence, Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, Wiltshire. This is a beautiful spot on the estate of the marquis of Landsdowne, and the poet not merely lives there, rent free, but the cottage was recently [illegible] the expense of the marquis. Moore [illegible] ther advantage from the vicinity to [illegible] (lord Lansdowne's seat) viz: the use of [illegible] fine library. You will remember, perh[illegible] the marquis of Lansdowne was chan[illegible] the exchequer in "all the talents" ministry, in 1816. He was then lord Henry Petty. Moore and the marquis are great friends. It was the marquis who procured for him the handsome pension from the crown of £300 a year.

Moore is married to a respectable woman, a Miss Dyke. He has a large family, who will be provided for, one way or another, by his Whig friends. Moore is of a good round age now; he closes on 56. At a public dinner at Bristol, on Tuesday, to Lord John Russell, he made a pretty speech, and in alluding to the House of Lords, said that they were the upper part of the national column—but the capital might be too heavy for the base.

Seven hundred persons have subscribed at one tavern in London to the "O'Connell Rint."

Queen Adelaide, though recently returned from her pompous pageant to Oxford, where she attempted in vain to produce the same sensation that "Old Queen Bess" did in her journey to that university, is now, it seems, quite annoyed with the gaze of public curiosity, which follows her in her walks at Brighton.

The election of Mr. Solomons, a member of the Jewish persuasion, as High Sheriff of London, has given rise to many witticisms—the best we have seen is this,—"There are now three gogs at Guildhall, (the celebrated wooden giants,) *Gog, Magog* and *Syna-Gog*. Mr. Solomons visited New York a few years ago.

From the Correspondent of the Albany Daily Adv.

FIESCHI.

Morey, whose death has been announced in all the Parisian papers, is unwell, but not in so dangerous a manner as was reported. So much mystery envelopes the proceedings of the Court of Peers in Fieschi's affair, that it is impossible to come at the truth, and all the accounts found in the journals are mere surmise. From a letter lately published by the physician of the Conciergerie prison, it would seem that Morey had never resolved to destroy himself by starvation, and that his abstension from food was owing to the disordered state of his stomach having some years since eaten of a dish prepared in an unclean saucepan, by which he was nearly poisoned. As for Fieschi, he is in excellent health and spirits, and contemplates his fate with the most stoic indifference. He wrote a few days ago to the Attorney General an invitation to call on him, which he concluded with these words: "You shall find me at home the whole day." He promises to divulge his accomplices and make wonderful disclosures, but not until he appears before his judges.—Among his papers were discovered several notes proving his having received a sum of 30,000 francs, but he obstinately declines giving an account of that money. He would only consent until now, to tell how he disposed of 500 francs remitted him by one of his two alleged accomplices, with which he no doubt purchased the materials for his infernal machine. M. Pepe and he had a warm altercation on the subject in presence of the magistrates. Fieschi is not solely intent in preparing to make a proper figure in Court. Some days ago he sent for M. Portalis and asked him what he personally thought of him, and if he supposed his voice sufficiently loud to be distinctly heard through out the hall of the Luxembourg. He also enquired if he expressed his ideas in terms good enough to captivate the attention of his auditors. The Peer replied in the affirmative but recommended him not to be loquacious for fear of tiring the court. Fieschi objected to this that the trial would not last long, that his guilt was evident and consequently would not afford matter for much cavilling on his part, or that of his counsel, that he would moreover be chary of useless words, but as he was the principal personage of the drama, he hoped the court would allow him to speak as often and as long as he thought proper, not for his defence but in vindication of the motives that had directed his conduct. The fellow evinces such humor, coolness and revolution, that many conceive him to be a little deranged.

Bad Writing.—Persons who send notices of deaths or marriages to newspapers cannot be too careful in writing the names distinctly. A neglect of this caution sometimes kills a person who is in the enjoyment of good health, or, consigns to the marriage fate, one who continues to flourish in a state of single blessedness, whilst the imputation of not knowing how to read.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
BY WILLIAM A. BUDD,
Stock Exchange Broker, No. 39½ South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 6, 1836.

	Per cent dis.
Banks in MAINE,	1
Except Bath bank, Castine, Hallowell, & Augusta, Kennebeck, Passamaquoddy, and Wiscasset	broken
N. HAMPSHIRE,	1
VERMONT,	1
Except St. Albans,	do
MASSACHUSETTS,	
Except Berkshire bank, Farmers bank, Belchertown	broken
Farmers bank, Boston,	fraud
Grey Lock bank,	unc
Exeter bank, Salem,	unc
Phenix bank, Nantucket	do
Sutton bank,	do
RHODE ISLAND,	1
Except Burrillville bank, Farm. Ex. bk Glo'ster, Farm. and Mechanics bk Pawtucket,	unc
Eag. bank at Newport,	fraud
Franklin bk Providence,	do
CONNECTICUT,	1
Except Derby bank, & Eagle bank, N. H.	no sale
NEW YORK.	
New York city	par a ½
Except Franklin bank,	unc
J. Barker's notes	do
Franklin Man. co.	bro.
Marble Man. co.	
Agency & Exchange bk	fr'd
Chartered bank,	do
Commercial bank,	do
Mer. & Mechs Ex. co.	do
Country banks,	1
Except b'k of Columbia, Gr. county, Hudson, Middle District, Plattsburgh, Niagara, Wash and Warren, Wash Man. co.	broken
Clinton Man. co.	fraud
Delaware co bk	do
Exch. bk Poughkeepsie,	do
Potsdam Man. co.	do
NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden,	par
Cumberland at Bridgeton	do
Mount Holly	do
Trenton banking co.	do
Mech's & Manuf'rs bank,	do
Princeton bank	do
Salem banking co.	par
Hackensack, Bk of Brunswick,	brok
All other banks,	½a1
Except New Hope,	par a 1
Franklin bank, J. C. Hoboken Banking & Gr. Co. Jersey City bank, Monmouth bank, N. J. man. co. Protection & Lombard, Salem and Phil. man. co. State bank at Trenton.	broken
Far. & Mech. bk N. Brunswick	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks,	par
Germantown,	do
Del. co. at Chester,	do
Chester co. at W. Chester	do
Montgomery co.	do
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do
Do. Reading,	do
Easton, Northampton,	do
Lancaster, Lebanon,	do
Harrisburg,	do
Carlisle,	1
Columbia Bridge,	par
Northumberland,	do
Miners' bk. at Pottsville,	do
Wyom'g bk Wilkesbarre	do
Pittsburg,	1
York,	par
Gettysburg,	½a1
Chambersburg,	1
Towanda,	1
Brownsville,	1½
Erie,	1½
Greensburg,	2½
Warren,	1½
Other brok. bks	various pr's
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Farmers' bank	par
Wilmington and Bran.	par
Smyrna,	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks,	par a ½

	Per cent dis.
Except Citybank,	
J. J. Cohen, jr & Bro. bk	
Easton,	
Frederickstown,	
Hagerstown,	
Westminster,	
Susquehanna Bridge,	[illegible]
Salisbury,	
Broken banks,	various prices
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Bank of Metropolis,	
Bank of Washington,	
Patriotic Bank,	
Georgetown,	
Except bank of Columb.	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech's bank,	
Alexandria,	
Except bk of Alexan'a,	[illegible]
Mechanics Bank	broken
Franklin bank, Merchants do.	no sale
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & branches,	
Farmers' bk & branch.	
Valley bk. & branches,	
Ex. Br. at Romney,	
Wheeling,	
Broken banks,	no sale
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bk. and branches	
Cape Fear,	
Newbern,	
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston banks,	
Com. bk. Columbia,	
GEORGIA.	
State bk. and branches,	
Savannah banks,	
Augusta,	
Merch. & Plant's	
Darien & brs.	
Central bk at Milledgev.	
Columbus bks	
Chattahoochie bank,	broken
Macon	broken
Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
OHIO.	
Com. bk Cincinnati,	
Chillicothe,	
Marietta,	
Fms & Mechs bk Steuben	
Frank. of Colum.	
Lancaster,	
Mount Pleasant,	
St. Clairsville,	
Western Reserve,	
Urbana,	
Canton,	
Dayton,	
Geauga,	
Scioto,	
Bank of Zanesville,	
Muskingum,	
Broken banks,	var. prices
KENTUCKY.	
Bk of Louisville,	
Bk of Ken. & branches,	do
Commonwealth,	
TENNESSEE.	
Union Bank,	
State bk. and branches,	do.
Yeatman, Woods & Co.	do
Broken banks,	var. prices
ALABAMA.	
Mobile,	
State bk. at Cahawba,	do
Do at Tuscaloosa,	do
H. & Merch. Huntsville	[illegible]
Tombecbe, St. Stevens,	do
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA.	
State bank at Natchez,	
Planters bk Monticello,	unc
New Orleans,	
FLORIDA.	
Bank of Florida, Tal.	unc
Do. West do. Marianne,	unc
INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND MISSOURI.	
	No sale.
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan, Det.	
Farm. & Mech. bk do.	do
Detroit bank,	broken
Bank of Monroe,	do
CANADA, &c.	
Quebec bank,	
Bank of Montreal,	do
Bank of Canada at do.	do
Bk of U. Canada at York	do
Unchartered do. at Kingston,	broken

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,	9a10 per cent. prem.
Spanish doubloons	$16 50 a $16 75 — each
Patriot do.	15 80 a 16 00 — do.
Sovereigns	4 80 a 4 85 do.
Guineas	4 95 a 5 00 do.
Napoleons	3 75 a 3 85 do.
Louisdors	4 35 a 4 50 do.
Ducats	2 20 a 2 30 do.
Ten guilder pieces	3 90 a 4 00 do.
Fredericksdors	3 85 a 3 95 do.
American Gold	5 a 6 per ct. pr.
Portuguese and light English	3 a 5 do.
Spanish Dollars	par a 1 prem.
German crowns	1 03 a 1 04 each
French do	1 00 a 1 02 do.
do. half do.	50 a 50½ 51 do.
Five franc pieces	93 a 94 do.
Head pistareens	20 a 21 do.
Old do	17 a 18 do.

...ates Current.
...Price, by Robt. T. Rice, Conchologist, Importer, and Dealer in Shells, Corals, &c.
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1836.

...ness	Sugar-loaf	36	40
...ndsome	do. No. 1	30	34
	do. Pulverized	44	46
	do. Crushed	44	46
woman, a	Refined Loaf	38	40
...ed and	do. Pulverized	38	40
...ed	Tea, Hyson	1 00	1 50
...reformed	do. Hyson Skin	50	60
...ore the	do. Young Hyson	1 00	1 50
...ntenance	do. Imperial	1 00	1 50
...ourney to	do. Gunpowder	1 00	1 50
...ch follows	do. Souchong	1 00	1 50
	do. Bohea	75	1 00
...mber of	Coffee, Rio	11	12
...ff of Lon-	do. Laguira	11	12
...the best	do. Java	12	13
...now three	do. Mocha	13	14
...ornous vis-	do. Cuba	11	12
	Molasses, Cuba	30	32
	do. New Orleans	30	32
...ily Adv.	do. Havana	30	32
	Rice	3	4
...ounced in	Spices, Pepper	12	13
...t not in so	do. Pimento	7	8
...his month	do. Cassia	50	60
...the Court	do. Ginger	10	12
...impossible	do. Cloves	50	60
...ds found	do. Nutmegs	90	95
From a	Saltpetre	8	9
...the State	Starch	6	7
...hal Morey	Candles, Mould	11	12
...ly stat-	do. Dipped	9	10
...s food was	Soap, Castile	9	10
...ly speak-	do. Brown	4	5
...ch preap-	Lead, Pig	5	6
...ch he was	do. Bar	6	7
...ly legisla-	do. Sheet	7	8
...ion has	do. Shot	8	9
...ural an in-	Nails, Cut	6	7
...ve included	do. Wrought	11	12
...ne at home	Steel, Blistered	6	7
...ge to have	do. Cast	11	12
...disclosures,	Iron, Pig	3	4
...ers, and	do. Bar	4	5
...veral notes	do. Sheet	5	6
...of 30,000	Powder, Rifle	4	5
...ing any	do. Blasting	3	4
...ly consent,	Shot, Bar	6	7
...500 francs	Flints, Gun	2	3
...ord account-	Hides, Dry	12	13
...passed the	do. Salted	7	8
...M. Pepin	Leather, Sole	20	22
...ed to say	do. Upper	20	22
...ch is now	Bristles	25	30
...t a proper	Feathers	40	45
...ce M.	Tallow	8	9
...personally	Wax, Bees	25	30
...ad since	Hops	25	30
...through-	Wool, Merino, full blood	50	55
...lso an-	do. Merino, half blood	45	50
...terms grant-	do. Native	30	35
...ranged the	do. Pulled, Lambs	45	50
...rmative but	do. Spinning	40	45
...for fear of	do. Country Fleece	30	35
...to this that	Whalebone	25	30
...guilt was	Oil, Sperm	1 00	1 10
...s affirm-	do. Whale	75	80
...or that of	do. Linseed	75	80
...ar hurry	do. Lard	1 00	1 10
...principal	do. Spermaceti	1 50	1 60
...ge court	Candles, Sperm	37	40
...and as long	do. Tallow	11	12
...ed to the	Lumber, Pine Boards	1 75	2 50
...directed his	do. Scantling	1 50	2 00
...rumor, cool-	do. Shingles	2 50	3 00
...ere him to	do. Clapboards	4 00	5 00
	Timber, White Oak	25	30
	do. Yellow Pine	20	25
	do. Live Oak	30	35
	do. Locust	30	35
	do. Hickory	30	35
	do. Ash	30	35
	do. Cedar	30	35
	Logwood	2	3
	Fustic	2	3
	Brazil Wood	2	3
	Camwood	2	3
	Redwood	2	3
	Ivory, Elephant	1 00	1 25
	Hemp, Manilla	12	13
	do. Russia	12	13
	Cordage, Tarred	12	13
	do. White	13	14
	Canvas, No. 1	90	95
	do. No. 2	85	90
	do. No. 3	80	85
	do. No. 4	75	80
	Bar Iron, Swedes	4	5
	do. English	3	4
	Steel, Blistered	6	7
	do. Cast	11	12
	Nails, Cut	6	7
	do. Wrought	11	12
	Lead, Pig	5	6
	do. Bar	6	7
	do. Sheet	7	8
	do. Shot	8	9
	Powder, Rifle	4	5
	do. Blasting	3	4
	Shot, Bar	6	7
	Flints, Gun	2	3
	Hides, Dry	12	13
	do. Salted	7	8
	Leather, Sole	20	22
	do. Upper	20	22
	Bristles	25	30
	Feathers	40	45
	Tallow	8	9
	Wax, Bees	25	30
	Hops	25	30
	Wool, Merino, full blood	50	55
	do. Merino, half blood	45	50
	do. Native	30	35
	do. Pulled, Lambs	45	50
	do. Spinning	40	45
	do. Country Fleece	30	35
	Whalebone	25	30
	Oil, Sperm	1 00	1 10
	do. Whale	75	80
	do. Linseed	75	80
	do. Lard	1 00	1 10
	do. Spermaceti	1 50	1 60
	Candles, Sperm	37	40
	do. Tallow	11	12
	Lumber, Pine Boards	1 75	2 50
	do. Scantling	1 50	2 00
	do. Shingles	2 50	3 00

pate his character and question his happiness: he will be satisfied with the attainment of his own ends.

The more we sink into the infirmities of age, the nearer we are to immortal youth. In the next world

Also that the internal heat now escaping from the earth would not melt ice 6 feet thick at the surface in 100 years. Dr. Bowditch, one of the first mathematicians in the world,

Every farmer should have a few mulberry trees growing, as the feeding of the silk worm a pleasant and instructive employment

To the Nervous.

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

LEAP YEAR.

ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES.

IMMORTAL BACHELORS.

VEGETABLE HIEROGLYPHICS

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Saturday Evening Post.—Extra.

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH:

Containing a history of the loss of the Appropriation Bill last year.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 14, 1836,

On the Resolutions moved by Mr. Benton, for setting apart the surplus revenue for the defence of the country.

MR. WEBSTER next addressed the Chair. It is not my purpose, Mr. President, (said he,) to make any remarks on the state of our affairs with France. The time for that discussion has not come, and I wait. We are in daily expectation of a communication from the President, which will give us light; and we are authorized to expect a recommendation by him of such measures as he thinks it may be necessary and proper for Congress to adopt. I do not anticipate him. I do not foreruns him. In this most important and delicate business, it is the proper duty of the Executive to go forward, and I, for one, do not intend to be drawn or driven into the lead. When official information shall be before us, and when measures shall be recommended upon the proper responsibility, I shall endeavor to form the best judgment I can, and I shall act according to its dictates.

I rise, now, for another purpose. This resolution has drawn on a debate upon the general conduct of the Senate during the last session of Congress, and especially in regard to the proposed grant of the three millions to the President on the last night of the session. My main object is to tell the story of this transaction, and to exhibit the conduct of the Senate fairly to the public view. I owe this duty to the Senate. I owe it to the committee with which I am connected; and although whatever is personal to an individual is generally of too little importance to be made the subject of much remark, I hope I may be permitted to say that, in a matter, in regard to which there has been so much misrepresentation, I wish to say a few words for the sake of defending my own reputation.

This vote for the three millions was proposed by the House of Representatives as an amendment to the fortification bill; and the loss of that bill, three millions and all, is the charge which has been made upon the Senate, sounded over all the land, and now again renewed. I propose to give the true history of this bill, its origin, its progress, and its loss.

Before attempting that, however, let me remark, for it is worthy to be remarked, and remembered, that the business brought before the Senate last session, important and various as it was, and both public and private, was all gone through, with most uncommon despatch and promptitude. No session has witnessed a more complete clearing off and finishing of the subjects before us. The communications from the other House, whether bills or whatever else, were especially attended to in proper season, and with that ready respect which is due from one House to the other. I recollect nothing of any importance which came to us from the House of Representatives, which was here neglected, overlooked, or disregarded.

On the other hand, it was the misfortune of the Senate, and, as I think, the misfortune of the country, that, owing to the state of business in the House of Representatives towards the close of the session, several measures which had been matured in the Senate, and passed into bills, did not receive attention, so as to be either agreed to or rejected, in the other branch of the Legislature. They fell, of course, by the termination of the session.

Among these measures may be mentioned the following, viz:

The Post Office Reform Bill, which passed the Senate *unanimously*, and of the necessity for which the whole country is certainly now most abundantly satisfied;

The Custom House Regulations Bill, which also passed nearly unanimously, after a very laborious preparation by the Committee on Commerce, and a full discussion in the Senate;

The Judiciary Bill, passed here by a majority of thirty-one to five, and which has again already passed the Senate at this session with only a single dissenting vote;

The Bill indemnifying claimants for French spoliations before 1800;

The Bill regulating the Deposit of the Public Moneys in the Deposit Banks;

The Bill respecting the tenure of certain offices, and the power of Removal from Office; which has now again passed to be engrossed, in the Senate, by a decisive majority.

All these important measures, matured and passed in the Senate in the course of the session, and many others whose importance was less, were sent to the House of Representatives, and we never heard any thing more from them. They there found their graves.

It is worthy of being remarked, also, that the attendance of members of the Senate was remarkably full, particularly toward the end of the session. On the last day every Senator was in his place till very near the hour of adjournment, as the journal will show. We had no breaking up for want of a quorum; no delay, no calls of the Senate; nothing which was made necessary by the negligence or inattention of the members of this body. On the vote for the three millions of dollars, which was taken at about eight o'clock in the evening, forty-eight votes were given, every member answering to his name. This is an instance of punctuality, diligence, and labor, continued to the very end of an arduous session, wholly without example or parallel.

The Senate, then, sir, must stand, in the judgment of every man, fully acquitted of all remissness, all negligence, all inattention, amidst the fatigue and exhaustion of the closing hours of Congress. Nothing passed unheeded, nothing was overlooked, nothing forgotten, and nothing slighted.

And now, sir, I would proceed immediately to give the history of the Fortification bill, if it were not necessary, as introductory to that history, and as showing the circumstances under which the Senate was called on to transact the public business, first to refer to another bill which was before us, and to the proceedings which were had upon it.

It is well known, sir, that the annual appropriation bills always originate in the House of Representatives. This is so much the course, that no one ever looks to see such a bill first brought forward in the Senate. It is also well known, sir, that it has been usual, heretofore, to make the annual appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the general bill, which provides for the pay and support of the army. But last year, the army bill did not contain any appropriation whatever for the support of West Point. I took notice of this singular omission when the bill was before the Senate, but presumed, and indeed understood, that the House would send us a separate bill for the Military Academy. The army bill, therefore, passed; but no bill for the Academy at West Point appeared. We waited for it from day to day, and from week to week, but waited in vain. At length, the time for sending bills from one House to the other, according to the joint rules of the two Houses, expired; and no bill had made its appearance for the support of the Military Academy. These joint rules, as is well known, are sometimes suspended on the application of one House to the other, in favor of particular bills, whose progress has been unexpectedly delayed, but which the public interest requires to be passed. But the House of Representatives sent us no request to suspend the rules in favor of a bill for the support of the Military Academy, nor made any other proposition to save the institution from immediate dissolution. Notwithstanding all the talk about a war, and the necessity of a vote for the three millions, the Military Academy, an institution cherished so long, and at so much expense, was on the very point of being entirely broken up.

Now it so happened, sir, that at this time there was another appropriation bill which had come from the House of Representatives, and was before the Committee on Finance here. The bill was entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835."

In this state of things, several members of the House of Representatives applied to the committee, and besought us to save the Academy by annexing the necessary appropriations for its support to the bill for civil and diplomatic service. We spoke to them, in reply, of the unfitness, the irregularity, the incongruity, of this forced union of such dissimilar subjects; but they told us it was a case of absolute necessity, and that, without resorting to this mode, the appropriation could not get through. We acquiesced, sir, in these suggestions. We went out of our way. We agreed to do an extraordinary and an irregular thing, in order to save the public business from miscarriage. By direction of the committee, I moved the Senate to add an appropriation for the Military Academy to the bill for defraying civil and diplomatic expenses. The bill was so amended; and in this form the appropriation was finally made.

But this was not all. This bill for the civil and diplomatic service being thus amended, by tacking the Military Academy upon it, was sent back by us to the House of Representatives, where its length of tail was to be still much further increased. That House had before it several subjects for provision, and for appropriation, upon which it had not passed any bill, before the time for passing bills to be sent to the Senate had elapsed. It was anxious that these things should, in some way, be provided for; and when the diplomatic bill came back, drawing the Military Academy after it, it was thought prudent to attach to it various of these other provisions. There were propositions to pave streets in the city of Washington, to repair the Capitol, and various other things, which it was necessary to provide for; and they, therefore, were put into the same bill by way of amendment to an amendment; that is to say, Mr. President, we had been prevailed on to amend their bill for defraying the salary of our ministers abroad, by adding an appropriation for the Military Academy; and they proposed to amend this our amendment, by adding to it matter as germain to it as it was to the original bill. There was also the President's gardener. His salary was unprovided for; and there was no way of remedying this important omission, but by giving him place in the diplomatic service bill, among charges d'affaires, envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary. In and among these ranks, therefore, he was formally introduced by the amendment of the House, and there he now stands, as you will readily see, by turning to the law.

Sir, I have not the pleasure to know this useful person; but, should I see him some morning overlooking the workmen in the lawns, walks, copses, and parterres which adorn the grounds around the President's residence, considering the company into which we have introduced him, I should expect to see, at least, a small diplomatic button on his working jacket.

When these amendments came from the House, and were read at our table, though they caused a smile, they were yet adopted, and the law passed, almost with the rapidity of a comet, and with something like the same length of tail.

Now, sir, not one of these irregularities or incongruities, no part of this jumbling together of distinct and different subjects, was, in the slightest degree, occasioned by any thing done, or omitted to be done, on the part of the Senate. Their proceedings were all regular, their decision prompt, their despatch of the public business correct and seasonable. There was nothing of disorganization, nothing of procrastination, nothing evincive of a temper to embarrass or obstruct the public business. If the history which I have now truly given shows that one thing was amended by another, which had no sort of connexion with it, that unusual expedients were resorted to, and that the laws, instead of arrangement and symmetry, exhibit anomaly, confusion, and the most grotesque associations, it is nevertheless true, that no part of all this was made necessary by us. We deviated from the accustomed modes of legislation only when we were supplicated to do so, in order to supply bold and glaring deficiencies in measures which were before us.

But now, Mr. President, let me come to the Fortification Bill, the lost bill, which not only now, but on a graver occasion, has been lamented like the lost Pleiad.

This bill, sir, came from the House of Representatives to the Senate, in the usual way, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. Its appropriations were not large. Indeed, they appeared to the committee to be quite too small. It struck a majority of the committee at once that there were several fortifications on the coast, either not provided for at all, or not adequately provided for by this bill. The whole amount of its appropriations was 400,000 or 430,000 dollars. It contained no grant of three millions, and if the Senate had passed it the very day it came from the House, not only would there have been no appropriation of the three millions, but, sir, none of these other sums which the Senate did insert in the bill. Others, beside ourselves, saw the deficiencies of this bill. We had communications with and from the Departments, and we inserted in the bill every thing which any Department recommended to us. We took care to be sure that nothing else was coming. And we then reported the bill to the Senate with our proposed amendments. Among these amendments, there was a sum of 75,000 dollars for Castle Island, in Boston, 100,000 dollars for defences in Maryland, and so forth. These amendments were agreed to by the Senate, and others added, on the motion of members; and the bill, being thus amended, was returned to the House.

And now, sir, it becomes important to ask when was this bill, thus amended, returned to the House of Representatives? Was it unduly detained here, so that the House was obliged afterwards to act upon it suddenly? This question is material to be asked, and material to be answered, too, and the Journal does satisfactorily answer it; for it appears by the Journal that the bill was returned to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, *one whole week before the close of the session*. And from Tuesday, the 24th day of February, to Tuesday, the 3d day of March, we heard not one word from this bill. Tuesday, the 3d day of March, was, of course, the last day of the session. We assembled here at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning of that day, and sat until three in the afternoon, and still we were not informed whether the House had finally passed the bill. As it was an important matter, and belonging to that part of the public business which usually receives particular attention from the Committee on Finance, I bore the subject in my mind, and felt some solicitude about it, seeing that the session was drawing so near to a close. I took it for granted, however, as I had not heard any thing to the contrary, that the amendments of the Senate would not be objected to, and that when a convenient time should arrive for taking up the bill in the House, it would be passed at once into a law, and we should hear no more about it. Not the slightest intimation was given, either that the Executive wished for any larger appropriation, or that it was intended in the House to insert such larger appropriation. Not a syllable escaped from any body, and came to our knowledge that any further alteration whatever was intended in the bill.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of March, the Senate took its recess, as is usual in that period of the session, until 5. At 5, we again assembled, and proceeded with the business of the Senate until 8 o'clock in the evening; and, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and not before, the Clerk of the House appeared at our door, and announced that the House of Representatives had *disagreed* to one of the Senate's amendments, *agreed* to others; and to two of those amendments, viz. the 4th and 5th, it had agreed, *with an amendment of its own*.

Now, sir, these 4th and 5th amendments of ours were, one, a vote of $75,000 for the castle in Boston harbor, and the other, a vote of $100,000 for certain defences in Maryland. And what, sir, was the addition which the House of Representatives proposed to make, by way of "amendment" to a vote of $75,000 for repairing the works in Boston harbor? Here, sir, it is:

"And be it further enacted, That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy: Provided, Such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

This proposition, sir, was thus unexpectedly and suddenly put to us, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the last day of the session. Unusual, unprecedented, extraordinary, as it obviously is, on the face of it, the manner of presenting it was still more extraordinary. The President had asked for no such grant of money; no Department had recommended it; no estimate had suggested it; no reason whatever was given for it. No emergency had happened, and nothing new had occurred; every thing known to the Administration, at that hour, respecting our foreign relations, had certainly been known to it for days and for weeks.

With what propriety, then, could the Senate be called on to sanction a proceeding so entirely irregular and anomalous? Sir, I recollect the occurrences of the moment very well, and I remember the impression which this vote of the House seemed to make all round the Senate. We had just come out of Executive session; the doors were but just opened; and I hardly remember whether there was a single spectator in the hall or the galleries. I had been at the Clerk's table, and had not reached my seat, when the message was read. All the Senators were in the chamber. I heard the message, certainly with great surprise and astonishment; and I immediately moved the Senate to *disagree* to this vote of the House. My relation to the subject, in consequence of my connexion with the Committee on Finance, made it my duty to propose some course, and I had not a moment's doubt or hesitation what that course ought to be. I took upon myself, then, sir, the responsibility of moving that the Senate should disagree to this vote, and I now acknowledge that responsibility. It might be presumptuous to say that I took a leading part, but I certainly took an early part, a decided part, and an earnest part, in rejecting this broad grant of three millions of dollars, without limitation of purpose or specification of object; called for by no recommendation, founded on no estimate, made necessary by no state of things which was made known to us. Certainly, sir, I took a part in its rejection; and I stand here, in my place in the Senate, to-day, ready to defend the part so taken by me; or, rather, sir, I disclaim all defence, and all occasion of defence, and I assert it as meritorious to have been among those who arrested, at the earliest moment, this extraordinary departure from all settled usage, and, as I think, from plain constitutional injunction—this indefinite voting of a vast sum of money, to mere Executive discretion, without limit assigned, without object specified, without reason given, and without the least control under Heaven.

Sir, I am told that, in opposing this grant, I spoke with warmth, and I suppose I may have done so. If I did, it was a warmth springing from as honest a conviction of duty as ever influenced a public man. It was spontaneous, unaffected, sincere. There had been among us, sir, no consultation, no concert. There could have been none. Between the reading of the message, and my motion to disagree, there was not time enough for any two members of the Senate to exchange five words on the subject. The proposition was sudden and perfectly unexpected. I resisted it as irregular, as dangerous in itself, and dangerous in its precedent; as wholly unnecessary, and as violating the plain intention, if not the express words of the Constitution. Before the Senate then I avowed, and before the country I now avow my part in this opposition. Whatsoever is to fall on those who sanctioned it, of that let me have my full share.

The Senate, sir, rejected this grant by a vote of TWENTY NINE against nineteen. Those twenty-nine names are on the Journal; and whosoever the executive process may commence, or how far it may be carried, I pray it, in mercy, not to [illegible] mine from that record. I beseech it, in its [illegible] goodness, to leave me that proof of attachment to duty and to principle. It may draw around it, or through it, black lines, or red lines, [illegible] lines, it may mark it in any way which either the most prostrate and fantastical spirit of man [illegible] or the most ingenious and elaborate study of self-degradation may devise, if only it will leave it as it is; those who inherit my blood, or who may hereafter care for my reputation, shall be able to behold it where it now stands.

The House, sir, insisted on this amendment. The Senate adhered to its disagreement; the House asked a conference, to which request the Senate immediately acceded. The committees of conference met, and, in a very short time, came to an agreement. They agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, as a substitute for the vote proposed by the House, the following:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, Three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for the repair and equipment of ships of war of the United States, [illegible] hundred thousand dollars."

I immediately reported this agreement of the committees of conference to the Senate; but, inasmuch as the bill was in the House of Representatives, the Senate could not act further on the matter until the House should first have considered the report of the committees, decided thereon, and sent us the bill. I did not myself take any note of the particular hour of this part of the transaction. The honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Leigh) says he consulted his watch at the time, and he knows that I had come from the conference, and was in my seat at a quarter past eleven. I have no reason to think that he is under any mistake in this particular. He says it so happened that he had occasion to take notice of the hour, and well remembers it. It could not well have been later than this, as any one will be satisfied who will look at our journals, public and executive, and see what a mass of business was despatched after I came from the committees, and before the adjournment of the Senate. Having made the report, sir, I had no doubt that both Houses would concur in the result of the conference, and looked every moment for the officer of the House bringing the bill. He did not come, however, and I pretty soon learned that there was doubt whether the committee on the part of the House would report to the House the agreement of the conferees. At first I did not at all credit this, but it was confirmed by one communication after another, until I was obliged to think it true. Seeing that the bill was thus in danger of being lost, and intending at any rate that no blame should justly attach to the Senate, I immediately moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

You recollect this resolution, sir, having, as I remember, taken some part on the occasion.*

This resolution was promptly passed; the Secretary carried it to the House, and delivered it. What was done in the House on the receipt of this message now appears from the printed journal. I have no wish to comment on the proceedings there recorded—all may read them, and each be able to form his own opinion. Suffice it to say that the House of Representatives, having then possession of the bill, chose to retain that possession, and never acted on the report of the committee. The bill, therefore, was lost. It was lost in the House of Representatives. It died there, and there its remains are to be found. No opportunity was given to the members of the House to decide whether they would agree to the report of the two committees or not. From a quarter past eleven, when the report was agreed to, until three o'clock in the morning, the House remained in session. If at any time there was not a quorum of members present, the attendance of a quorum, we are to presume, might have been commanded, as there was undoubtedly a great majority of the members still in the city.

But now, sir, there is one other transaction of that evening, which I feel bound to state, because I think it quite important, on several accounts, that it should be known.

A nomination was pending before the Senate for a Judge of the Supreme Court. In the course of the sitting, that nomination was called up, and, on motion, was indefinitely postponed. In other words, it was rejected, for an indefinite postponement is a rejection. The office, of course, remained vacant, and the nomination of another person to fill it became necessary. The President of the United States was then in the Capitol, as is usual on the evening of the last day of the session, in the chamber assigned to him, and with the heads of Departments around him. When nominations are rejected under these circumstances, it has been usual for the President immediately to transmit a new nomination to the Senate, otherwise the office must remain vacant till the next session; as the vacancy in such case has not happened in the recess of Congress. The vote of the Senate, indefinitely postponing the nomination, was carried to the President's room by the Secretary of the Senate. The President told the Secretary that it was more than an hour past twelve o'clock, that he could receive no further communication from the Senate, and immediately after, as I understand, left the Capitol. The Secretary brought back the paper containing the certified copy of the vote of the Senate, and endorsed thereon the substance of the President's answer, and also added that, according to his own watch, it was a quarter past [illegible] o'clock.

There are two views, sir, in which this occurrence may well deserve to be noticed. One is a connexion which it may perhaps have with the loss of the Fortification bill; the other is, its general importance, as introducing a new rule, or a new practice, respecting the intercourse between the President and the Houses of Congress on the last day of the session.

On the first point I shall only observe that the fact of the President's having declined to receive a communication from the Senate, and of his having left the Capitol, was immediately known in the House of Representatives; that it was quite obvious that if he could not receive a communication from the Senate, neither could he receive a bill from

* Mr. King, of Alabama, was in the chair.

Daniel Frowert

Operations on the Teeth.

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